

LOAD BEARING VEHICLE FLOOR MATS

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/455,994 filed March 19, 2003, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by
5 reference in its entirety as if set forth fully herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to vehicles and, more particularly, to vehicle floor mats.
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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Motor vehicles are typically provided with a cargo storage compartment of some type. For example, sedan-style automobiles are conventionally equipped with
15 a trunk. Sport/utility and mini-van vehicles are conventionally provided with a cargo storage area behind the last row of seating.

Vehicle cargo compartments often include a rigid, load bearing floor panel that overlies a spare
20 tire compartment or other cavity in a floor thereof. A carpet conventionally overlies such a floor panel. Access to an area beneath the floor panel usually is provided by first removing the carpet and then removing the floor panel. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,842,730 to
25 Schneider et al. describes a spare tire storage compartment cover that has at least two sections joined by a living hinge. When the cover is in place over the spare tire storage compartment, it is held in place by a

conventional tie-down mechanism that secures the first section in place. The second section, located toward the rear of the vehicle when the cover is in place, can be rotated relative to the first section to allow access to the spare tire storage compartment. The first and second sections are formed from wood and a carpet is secured to both sections via clips.

Vehicle manufacturers are constantly seeking load bearing components that are lighter in weight, that have increased strength, and that are inexpensive to manufacture. As such, there is a continuing need for improved load-bearing panels for vehicle cargo compartments.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above discussion, load bearing floor mats for vehicle cargo compartments are provided that eliminate the need for separate load supporting members. According to embodiments of the present invention, a vehicle floor mat includes a pliable layer that is configured to overlies a defined area of a vehicle floor and also includes a rigid member that is integrally attached to a portion of the pliable layer. The rigid member has a width that is sufficient to span a gap or opening (e.g., a spare tire well or other storage compartment, gaps between collapsed seats, etc.) in the vehicle floor. The rigid member renders the pliable layer substantially non-pliable above the opening such that the floor mat can support a load placed thereon.

According to other embodiments of the present invention, a rigid member, disposed within or attached to a vehicle floor mat pliable layer, includes a plurality of spaced-apart apertures formed therethrough. The apertures may be formed in an array and are configured to reduce the weight of the rigid member.

According to other embodiments of the present

invention, a vehicle floor mat includes a first pliable layer configured to overlies an area of a vehicle floor and a second pliable layer that is pivotally secured to the first pliable layer and movable between a stored position overlying the first pliable layer in face-to-face relationship therewith and an operative position substantially coplanar with the first pliable layer. First and second rigid members are disposed within the first and second pliable layers, respectively. The rigid members each have a width sufficient to span a recessed portion in the vehicle floor area such that the respective first and second pliable layers are rendered substantially non-pliable above the recessed portion, and such that the floor mat can support a load placed thereon above the recessed portion.

According to other embodiments of the present invention, a vehicle floor mat includes a pliable layer configured to overlies an area of a vehicle floor and a plurality of adjacent, spaced-apart rigid members disposed within the pliable layer. Each rigid member has a width sufficient to span a recessed portion in the vehicle floor area such that the pliable layer is rendered substantially non-pliable above the recessed portion, and such that the floor mat can support a load placed thereon above the recessed portion.

Vehicle floor mats, according to embodiments of the present invention, have a look and feel similar to that of conventional floor mats. Moreover, vehicle floor mats, according to embodiments of the present invention, are sufficiently light-weight and can be manipulated easily. By eliminating the need for separate load supporting members, vehicle floor mats, according to embodiments of the present invention, can enhance the aesthetic appeal of a vehicle interior and can help reduce vehicle manufacturing costs.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a vehicle cargo compartment illustrating a spare tire well therein.

5 **Fig. 2** is a perspective view of a load bearing floor mat according to embodiments of the present invention disposed within the cargo compartment of **Fig. 1**.

Fig. 3 is a section view of the floor mat and cargo compartment of **Fig. 2** taken along lines 3-3.

10 **Fig. 4** is a perspective view of a load bearing floor mat having multiple rigid members, according to embodiments of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a load bearing floor mat having weight-reducing apertures formed in the rigid member, according to embodiments of the present invention.

Fig. 5A is an enlarged, partial view of a portion of the rigid member of **Fig. 5**.

20 **Fig. 6** is a perspective view of a load bearing floor mat having two portions pivotally secured together, according to embodiments of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the load bearing floor mat of **Fig. 6** illustrating the two portions in overlying, face-to-face relationship.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25 The present invention now is described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein; rather, these
30 embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art.
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In the drawings, the thickness of lines, layers and regions may be exaggerated for clarity. It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being "on" another element, it can be directly on the other element or intervening elements may also be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly on" another element, there are no intervening elements present. It will be understood that when an element is referred to as being "connected" or "attached" to another element, it can be directly connected or attached to the other element or intervening elements may also be present. In contrast, when an element is referred to as being "directly connected" or "directly attached" to another element, there are no intervening elements present. The terms "upwardly", "downwardly", "vertical", "horizontal" and the like are used herein for the purpose of explanation only.

As used herein, the term "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

Referring to **Fig. 1**, a cargo compartment (e.g., a trunk) **10** of a vehicle **11** is illustrated. The cargo compartment **10** includes a floor **12** having a recessed portion **14** formed therein and which serves as a storage compartment for a spare tire **15**. A layer of carpet or other covering may be affixed to the vehicle floor **12** in conventional fashion.

As used herein, the term "recessed portion" includes any gap, opening, recess over which it is desired to be able to support loads via a mat. Embodiments of the present invention are not limited to mats that overlie spare tire storage compartments.

Referring to **Fig. 2**, a vehicle floor mat **20**, according to embodiments of the present invention, is illustrated in an installed configuration within the

cargo compartment 10 of **Fig. 1**. The floor mat 20 includes a pliable layer 22 that is configured to overlie a defined area of the floor 12, as illustrated. The illustrated floor mat 20 also includes a rigid member 24 that is disposed within the pliable layer 22.

In the illustrated embodiment, the rigid member 24 has a width **W** that is sufficient to span the recessed spare tire storage compartment 14. In the illustrated embodiment, the rigid member 24 also has a length **L** that is sufficient to span the recessed spare tire storage compartment 14. However, embodiments of the present invention are not limited to rigid members that entirely overlie a recessed portion. Rigid members need only span a recessed portion in at least one direction in order to be capable of supporting loads placed thereon.

The rigid member 24 renders the pliable layer 22 substantially non-pliable above the recessed storage compartment 14 such that the floor mat can support a load placed thereon. **Fig. 3** illustrates the floor mat 20 positioned on the vehicle floor 12 with the rigid member 24 spanning the recessed spare tire storage compartment 14. In the illustrated embodiment, the pliable layer 22 includes opposite first and second surfaces 22a, 22b, and the rigid member 24 is disposed within the pliable layer 22 between the first and second surfaces 22a, 22b. According to other embodiments of the present invention, the rigid member 24 may be partially disposed within the pliable layer 24 (*i.e.*, one or more portions of the rigid member 24 may be exposed at either or both of the pliable layer first and second surfaces 22a, 22b). According to other embodiments of the present invention, the rigid member 24 may be attached (*e.g.*, adhesively attached, thermally bonded, etc.) to either of the pliable layer first or second surfaces 22a, 22b.

The present invention eliminates the need for a separate load supporting member, independent of the floor mat 20. According to embodiments of the present invention, rigid member 24 is configured to allow the floor mat 20 to support a load without causing the floor mat 20 to buckle under the weight of the load. Rigid member 24 may be designed to support loads having virtually any amount of weight placed thereon.

According to embodiments of the present invention, the rigid member may be formed from virtually any type of material including, but not limited to, thermosetting and thermoplastic polymers, glass reinforced polymers (e.g., thermoset rubber, polypropylene, etc.) wood, metals, etc. According to embodiments of the present invention, the pliable layer may be virtually any type of natural or synthetic polymer (or a combination of natural and synthetic polymers. An exemplary material includes, but is not limited to, rubber.

According to embodiments of the present invention, carpeting 30 (or other trim material) may be disposed on the pliable layer first surface 22a, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

According to other embodiments of the present invention, a plurality of rigid members 24 may be utilized, as illustrated in Fig. 4. These rigid members 24 may be entirely or partially disposed within the pliable layer 22 in adjacent, spaced-apart relationship. Alternatively, a plurality of rigid members 24 may be integrally attached to either of the pliable layer first and second surfaces 22a, 22b in adjacent spaced-apart relationship.

In order, to reduce weight of the floor mat 20, the rigid member 24 (or one or more rigid members if a plurality) may include a plurality of spaced-apart

apertures 40 formed therethrough as illustrated in Figs. 5-5A. The apertures 40 may have any shape and size, and may be arranged in virtually any pattern or array. Embodiments of the present invention are not limited to the illustrated pattern, sizes and shapes of apertures 40.

The pliable layer 22 as illustrated in Figs. 2-5 may have various shapes and sizes. Moreover, the pliable layer 22 may have various thicknesses, including variable thicknesses throughout its cross-section.

Referring now to Fig. 6, a vehicle floor mat 20 having two pliable layers 22 pivotally secured together is illustrated. The two pliable layers 22 are pivotally attached along respective peripheral edge portions 23 via hinge 25. Hinge 25 may be any type of hinge. For example, the overlying carpeting 30 may serve the function of a hinge. Alternatively, a separate hinge, such as a piano hinge, may be utilized. The two illustrated pliable layers 22 are movable relative to one another between a stored position in overlying, face-to-face relationship (Fig. 7) and an operative position substantially coplanar with each other (Fig. 6). The two pliable layers 22 each include one or more rigid members integrally attached thereto or disposed therewithin as described above.

In use, load bearing vehicle floor mats according to embodiments of the present invention may be used in any place with a recessed portion or gap that needs to be bridged so as to support a load. Floor mats according to embodiments of the present invention eliminate the need for a separate spare tire cover with an overlying accessory mat in the trunk of an automobile. Vehicle floor mats according to embodiments of the present invention are advantageous because they can be placed over collapsed seats (e.g., the collapsed second row seats of a minivan) so as to support cargo and other

loads placed over a gap between the collapsed seats.

Vehicle floor mats according to embodiments of the present invention have the look and feel of conventional vehicle floor mats. Moreover, they are
5 designed to be relatively lightweight such that an average person can move them without difficulty.

The foregoing is illustrative of the present invention and is not to be construed as limiting thereof. Although a few exemplary embodiments of this invention
10 have been described, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible in the exemplary embodiments without materially departing from the novel teachings and advantages of this invention. Accordingly, all such modifications are
15 intended to be included within the scope of this invention as defined in the claims. The invention is defined by the following claims, with equivalents of the claims to be included therein.